

B-29s Rip Japan's Third City

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WEATHER

Partly Cloudy
Continued Cold
Moderate Winds

Daily Worker

★
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BRITONS ASK NEW POLICY ON GREECE

Labor Party Spokesman Hits Stand of Ernest Bevin

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

British public opinion rose to fever-pitch last night over the intervention in Greece, as James Griffith, Labor Party Executive spokesman took issue with Ernest Bevin, the government's minister of labor, and promised that the Labor Party would not stand behind Gen. Ronald M. Scobie's demand for unconditional surrender from the Greek partisans.

In arguing for the Executive's resolution, which called for an immediate armistice in Greece but did not attack the government completely, Griffith declared:

"We want an armistice with the ELAS and not unconditional surrender. This means agreement between the parties concerned—not an ultimatum."

Only after Griffith spoke, indicating a rift in the government coalition over Scobie's arrogant demands of Tuesday, did the conference agree to pass the Executive's resolution by a vote of 2,550,000 to 1,137,000.

BEVIN'S SLANDER

Griffith's position helped to offset the ugly impression created by Ernest Bevin, minister of labor, and a labor leader, who attempted to associate the United States and the Soviet Union in responsibility for Churchill's present course.

Bevin declared that "Russia undertook to stabilize Romania. We undertook the main problem in Greece in accordance with this agreement with Russia. Proposals regarding Greece were submitted to Mr. Roosevelt and were initialled by him."

Bevin's crude attempt to bolster his own complete identification with Churchill's policy was denied by State Department informants in Washington.

According to United Press, these circles declared that the Quebec decision last September did not anticipate in any way the present attack on the ELAS and the EAM.

Obviously "stabilization of Romania" by the Soviet Union has nothing in common with the attack upon the patriotic population which is now being carried out in Greece.

Meanwhile, some of London's leading newspapers increased their attack on Churchill.

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Greek Patriots Penetrate British Barracks in Athens

Undaunted Greek partisans of the ELAS bombarded the government's barracks in the shrinking center of British-held Athens yesterday, and the fiercest fighting of the 10-day struggle raged all day within 1,500 yards of the Great Britain Hotel, where Gen. Ronald M. Scobie and his Greek aides are located.

Spurning Scobie's demand that they give up their arms prior to any change of British policy, ELAS units scaled a 10-foot wall and stormed through the government barracks.

Only a determined counter-action by

reinforced British troops, assisted by Spitfire planes and heavy tanks, saved the military compound.

Fighting raged with the quisling Mountain Brigade and British units in western Athens, and the official British communiqué admitted that the capital's port of Piraeus had still not been taken from the ELAS forces.

Dock workers were on strike in Salonika in the northeast corner of Greece, and Gen. Scobie declared that reinforcements for the Athenian fighters were still streaming in from the countryside.



Closing Leyte Trap: American forces on western Leyte are relentlessly chopping up the Japanese defenders below Limon in the north sector of the Ormoc corridor. The enemy is being rapidly pushed towards Pinampoan and S. Isidro, only possible escape gap for the remaining Japanese forces on Leyte, but American planes and ships are carefully guarding that exit. [Story on Back Page.]

Red Army Captures 2 Budapest Suburbs

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New Offensive at Roer

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Clayton Testifies

Tells Senators He Favors
Expanding World Economy

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Plan to Avert Meatless Yule

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Favors Expanding World Economy, Clayton Testifies

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—William L. Clayton, nominated by the President to be Assistant Secretary of State in charge of foreign economic problems, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that he believes in a "philosophy of an expanding world economy."

Clayton said that he considers it "impossible for one part of the world to have prosperity while living standards in other parts of the world are depressed."

He declared that he believes that exports of goods and capital will "increase employment" in this country, and that industrialization of other nations does not represent a threat to the United States and should be encouraged wherever feasible.

For more than two hours Clayton was examined by the committee, mostly on the activities of Anderson, Clayton & Co., largest cotton merchants in the world. Clayton headed the firm until he became a government official four years ago, and is still the largest stockholder.

Clayton denied categorically that he had approved any dealings with Germany, Japan and Italy in the period preceding the war.

FOE OF FDR POLICY

The two Senators who carried the ball against Clayton were Albert B. Chandler, (D-Ky.) and Robert M. La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) both leading opponents of the Administration's foreign policy.

Following Clayton to the witness stand, Archibald MacLeish, named as Assistant Secretary to head up the State Department's Cultural and Public Relations, was recalled for questioning by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D-Mo.) a lame duck who has long been an outstanding isolationist.

Clark tore out of context a few paragraphs from essays written by MacLeish about ten years ago in an effort to show that he hated capitalism and capitalists.

"Do you hate Will Clayton?" Clark asked. "Do you hate Ed. Stettinius?"

MacLeish explained repeatedly that he had written his essays as "an attack on American Communist writers" and was paraphrasing their position, not his own.

Clark asked MacLeish to interpret a number of poems which the lame duck Senator found difficult to understand.

"One of the occupational hazards of writing poetry is that this happens to you," he said.

PREDICTS CONFIRMATION

At the end of today's hearing Senator Tom Connally, (D-Tex.) chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, predicted confidently that the President's appointments of Joseph C. Grew and five assistant secretaries would be approved by the committee tomorrow and confirmed by the Senate, possibly within a few hours.

Connally had hoped for approval at an executive session late this afternoon, but Senator Joseph Guffey (D-Pa.) said he wanted more time to examine cables sent by Claude Bowers, former Ambassador to Spain.

Guffey said that these cables had been kept from the President because they were sympathetic to Loyalist Spain, and that he intended to use them as a basis for questioning James C. Dunn, one of the five proposed assistant secretaries.

Dunn will be on tap during an executive commission session tomorrow morning, and may be recalled. It is not likely that public hearings will be reopened.

Clayton faced by far the most extensive grilling of any of the President's new State Department team.

Senators LaFollette and Chandler pressed him on dealings of An-

derson, Clayton & Co., with Axis countries prior to Pearl Harbor.

Clayton denied he knew anything about shipments of cotton to Japanese-held countries or to occupied France.

After examining a confidential document shown him by LaFollette, Clayton said:

"I am sure that Anderson, Clayton & Co., never shipped any yarn to occupied France."

Chandler asked Clayton about an alleged application, dated Dec. 11, 1941, by the attorney for the firm that one of its Mexican subsidiaries be exempted from the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Clayton said that this was probably in connection with dealings with small Japanese farmers in Mexico, not with shipments to Japan.

Senator John Bankhead (D-Ala.) accused Clayton of trying to put cotton farmers out of business because he is opposed to artificially inflated cotton prices.

Clayton replied to Bankhead and to Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) that he is very strongly in favor of the cotton program made public last week by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard.

This program calls for industrializing the South, diversifying the agricultural economy so that there will be no complete dependence on cotton and aiding farmers during a transition period in which prices return to their level on the world market.

BACKS WICKARD

Both Clayton and Wickard have argued against a two-price system in which cotton prices would be kept high here, and then subsidized by the government to meet foreign competition.

Clayton said that he believed marginal farms should be encouraged to grow peanuts and other more productive crops.

Asked by Pepper if he was against the family-size farm, he replied that small farms could produce cotton and other cash crops but that most commercial production would probably be handled by larger, mechanized farms.

"Have you given the same thought to reconversion of human beings?" Sen. Pepper asked.

Clayton said that he believed mechanization would help both cotton farmers and workers by increasing their income.

He admitted that he had been opposed to including wage standards in a tin contract with Bolivia, but said that he changed his mind when he was told that the wage

lives to the United Nations already,

said Nick Kaloudis, general secretary of the union.

Seamen were coming in and out of the little downtown office while we were talking.

The feeling about the battle in Athens was intense.

CONFIDENT OF RESULT

"The British will never conquer our people," said G. Angelopoulos, marine radio operator.

"The soldiers of the ELAS are experienced guerilla fighters," he continued. "They are backed by 90 to 95 percent of the people. They starved while beating the Germans and they'll never quit now."

The Greek seamen are judges of

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Launching a new assault on British positions in battle-scarred Athens, the ELAS forces of the Greek National Liberation Front (EAM) gained new ground yesterday and broke into the government barracks. A fierce counterattack by reinforced British troops finally saved their garrison. But the ELAS forces stepped up their offensive throughout the center of Athens, while other reports from the capital port of Piraeus indicated the ELAS were still holding their positions there.

More Unionists Join Protests on Greece

Thousands additional trade unionists throughout the United States have voiced support of the State Department's "hands off" policy in the internal affairs of Greece, Italy and other liberated lands, and protested British intervention.

Greeks Radio Plea To British Workers

A Greek radio station, speaking for the EAM, appealed to British workers yesterday to "denounce the crimes of Gen. Scobie against our heroic martyr people who have given everything for the Allied cause. The broadcast was heard by the FCC monitor.

provisions were necessary to increase production.

Clayton denied that he had ever contributed to attacks against the National Labor Relations Act. He said that he joined the anti-Roosevelt American Liberty League at the request of a friend, but later resigned.

A statement submitted to the committee for James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, asked that Senators vote against confirmation of Clayton on the ground that he is "incapable of sympathizing with or even understanding human considerations which are the essence of democracy."

Patton attacked connections between Clayton's firm and the anti-labor Associated Farmers of California. He also asked that Nelson A. Rockefeller, nominated as assistant secretary in charge of Latin American relations, be recalled for questioning on his attitude on labor and small farmers.

Athens Fight Stirrs Greek Sailors Here

By ART SHIELDS

Greek seamen are keeping the ships sailing against Hitler, while they back their embattled countrymen in Athens.

"We are not giving up coalition warfare when we ask help for the ELAS (Greek Liberation Army)," said Eugene Eugenides, organizer for the Greek Maritime Union at 24 Stone St. yesterday.

"We will fight side by side with the British against Hitler," the young seamen's leader, who has just come back from the Normandie beachhead, went on.

"But we are supporting the patriot army in Athens with everything that we've got."

Greek seamen have given 5,000

lives to the United Nations already,

said Nick Kaloudis, general secretary of the union.

Seamen were coming in and out of the little downtown office while we were talking.

The feeling about the battle in Athens was intense.

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The Greek seamen are judges of

a good fight. N. Christoforou, for instance, a well-knit man in his mid-thirties, with a torpedo pin on his lapel, battled the Nazi air birds five days off Murmansk. He has been at Normandie and Salerno as well. And he says he's sure he'll see a liberated Greece when he visits home again.

The quislings can't last, said one seaman after another.

Eugene Eugenides was emphatic about that. The quislings have lost out in almost every part of Greece outside of Athens, he pointed out. They cannot come back with foreign arms.

"The Greeks are not fighting alone," went on the union organizer.

"The people of the United Na-

tions are behind them. And Churchill will have to give up his invasion under their pressure."

Mr. Eugenides was a member of the Greek people's delegation to Washington last Monday, when a State Department representative again stated America's democratic policy towards Greece. And Nick Kaloudis and other Greek seamen are actively backing the Hands Off Greece meeting at Textile School, 351 W. 18 St., next Friday evening, which the American Labor Party sponsors.

Meanwhile the Greeks are "keeping 'em sailing."

The 500 Greek seamen here are helping to speed American war goods to every part of the war zone, including Great Britain.

Britons Urge Policy Change

(Continued from Page 1)

chill's policy. The tabloid Daily Mirror exclaimed:

"But really amazing is the fact that the government, apparently proud of this Grecian venture thinks it worthwhile to have pictures telegraphed from Greece showing British soldiers using tanks against our allies."

The London Daily Worker, continuing what the UP called "its frontal attacks on the government's policy," declared:

"It is now clear that the government, basing itself on prejudiced information from a British minister in Athens has hopelessly underestimated the national character of the EAM movement."

The Daily Mail, a right-wing paper, entitled its editorial: Darkest Greece.

CRITICAL OF CHURCHILL

Griffith, who led the debate for the Executive's resolution was forced to criticize the Prime Minister by implication, when he said:

"Labor will insist on a representative government in Greece, and no government which excludes the EAM can be representative."

This departed completely from Sir Anthony Eden's claim last Friday that the George Papandreu government remains representative of Greece, despite the resignation of six EAM leaders.

Griffith also admitted, contrary to Churchill's insistence on Papandreu, that any future premier for Greece would have to be acceptable to all. This leaves out the Greek Social-Democratic pawn in Churchill's growing fiasco.

Bare New Franco Terror; 200,000 in Jail

Franco has launched a new wave of terror inside Spain. Over 200,000 Spaniards are in Franco jails and forced labor battalions.

Tortures are still applied to political prisoners.

Executions are increasing, in a desperate attempt to meeting the rising national resistance movement led by the Supreme Junta of National Union.

These facts have just been released in Mexico by the Federation of Organizations for Aid to Refugees from Europe (FOARE).

"The people know how to reply: by fighting more, uniting more, organizing more," the FOARE document asserts.

DETAILED FACTS

Associated Press reports, cited by FOARE as examples of the mounting wave of executions in Spain, tell of the shooting in Marruecos on Aug. 21, 1944, of six "Spanish Communist leaders" who had been arrested in May, 1943;

six in Barcelona on Oct. 14, 1944, two in Gijon on Oct. 19. FOARE receives information direct from Spain by clandestine channels. One letter told of torture in the police commissariats and in the offices of the Director General of Security.

"Apart from the already classic methods of torture, they use electric current and special whips applied to bare feet and legs. N. N. (a girl) suffered this martyrdom and saw it used on X. X. (another girl). During the recent arrests in Valencia they whipped prisoners to the point of breaking off fingers and feet. In the same police station they killed a young man this way."

A cable from London to FOARE dated Oct. 19 said: "Madrid communicates that police activity, aided by the Gestapo, is increasing furiously against the defenseless patriots. There have been numerous arrests in Madrid during the last few days, and the whereabouts of most prisoners is unknown. Among them are some priests sus-

pected of having made common cause with the movement of national unity."

FRANCO'S LIES

Refuting the claim by Franco's Ministry of Justice on Nov. 28 that only 22,989 prisoners were still held, FOARE's informant inside Spain reveals:

"There are some 110 prisons in the country, all major, with an average of prison population of 1,500. It is not excessive to estimate that, together with forced labor, there are some 200,000 prisoners, possibly more. Apart from prisons counted among the 110, there are an infinity of others of lesser importance."

After detailing the terrible conditions in the prisons and forced labor battalions, FOARE concludes:

"A merciless struggle against terror in Spain must be waged by all democratic, progressive organizations of the Americas, England, France, Italy, Belgium—all free lands, all lands liberated from the fascist hydra."



On the Saipan airfield, a flaming Superfortress is ablaze from a Japanese raid, as Army firefighters try with a bulldozer to push dirt over the burning B-29. All other bombers on the field were saved in that attack. Most of the engineers fighting the fire were singed.

New Drive Lengthens Roer Front to 35 Mi.

PARIS, Dec. 13 (UP).—U. S. First Army doughboys, opening a new offensive in snow-blanketed Monschau Forest southwest of the Roer River stronghold of Duren, hammered two miles through the Westwall today and captured three towns in a drive that lengthened the Rhineland front to 35 miles.

Other First Army troops crushed German resistance in the western suburbs of Duren, and Berlin said they had broken through to the west bank of the swollen Roer on both sides of that citadel guarding the road to Cologne.

At the southern end of the 275-mile active Western Front, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Seventh Army pushed another mile up the west bank of the Rhine to within 12 miles of Karlsruhe in a growing offensive that threatened to turn the West-

wall at its Palatinate elbow.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army, meeting its stiffest resistance of the western campaign, fought a yard-by-yard battle with German defenders of the 35-mile Saar Basin front.

Front dispatches reported that the new First Army drive was launched by a veteran infantry division on a seven-mile front east of the border towns of Rotgen and Monschau, respectively 15 and 20 miles southwest of Duren.

Doughboys who had been holding the forest lines for more than three months without engaging in a major struggle went over the top behind a heavy artillery barrage at 6 a.m.

A column striking out from Lammersdorf, three miles east of Rotgen, swept a mile westward to win Rollesbroich, while another pushed two miles southeast to capture Buckerath and Simmerath.

Pushing uphill through mud and slush, the Yanks toppled a series of pillboxes in and around the trio of villages as they dug deeper into the main Westwall fortifications in that area.

Another force took off from a point 2½ miles southeast of Monschau and gained two miles against light resistance, reaching eight miles beyond the German-Belgian border.

Armour to Replace Hayes in Madrid



NORMAN ARMOUR

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UP).

—President Roosevelt today nominated Norman Armour, former ambassador to Argentina, to be the U. S. ambassador to Spain.

Armour succeeds Carlton J. H. Hayes, who has resigned after two and one-half years in the Spanish capital.

Red Army Captures 2 Budapest Suburbs

LONDON, Dec. 13 (UP).—Soviet tanks and infantry smashed two more vital forts within Budapest's inner defense ring today, capturing the suburban towns of Kislag and Isaszeg, six miles north and eight miles east of the Hungarian capital. Capture of Kislag carried Soviet troops through

No Accord In China

CHUNGKING, Dec. 13 (UP).—A Chinese Government spokesman admitted today that no settlement has as yet been reached in the negotiations between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists.

He told a press conference that there were still certain difficulties to be overcome but added that the government would "continue to work for a political solution" of the problem.

Turning to the war against the Japanese, he said that Chinese troops, in close collaboration with the Allies, had improved the war situation in Kwelchow and Kwangsi provinces.

Canadians Advance Near Faenza

ROME, Dec. 13 (UP).—Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, posing a new threat to embattled Faenza, forced the Lamone River northwest of the city and established two bridgeheads along a continuous three mile front, Allied Eighth Army forces announced today.

With British and Indian Eighth Army forces strongly entrenched along a five-mile front southwest of Faenza, the new positions on the river's west bank will afford a springboard for a southward thrust on the city which is a pivotal point on the Rimini-Bologna lateral highway.

deep lines of fortifications to within four miles of Ujpest, great northern industrial suburb of Budapest. Unconfirmed reports said that street fighting already was raging in Ujpest.

While Moscow dispatches said that Soviet troops had slashed through deep minefields to reach points five to 10 miles northeast of the city, Moscow's nightly war bulletin said that Soviet forces had captured eight towns and villages and three rail stations in that area.

Simultaneously, other Red Army forces advancing northwest and north of Miskolc, 81 miles northeast of Budapest, captured 10 places and seized more than 1,700 German and Hungarian troops.

As the Soviets crashed into Budapest's eastern suburbs, the Nazi DNB agency said that Soviet pressure had increased at points eight miles southwest of Budapest as the Red Army battled to seal a 35-mile escape gap from the city.

Dispatches said that Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army had ousted German and Hungarian troops from all major heights guarding the approaches to the two-thirds encircled capital and were methodically hammering the last inter-suburban communications.

Berlin admitted that heavy hand-to-hand, house-to-house fighting and large-scale tank battles were in progress northeast of the capital.

Forty-one miles to the north, other Soviet forces grinding along the Hungarian-Czechoslovak border, seized the border town of Szecseny, according to Berlin, and were forging a dual trap for enemy troops in northeastern Hungary

and eastern Slovakia.

In eastern Slovakia itself, Berlin said, Red Army troops launched a new drive toward the important Czechoslovak rail junction of Kassa.

B-29s Set Big Fires in Nagoya, Japan's Plane Output Center

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (UP).—A fleet of American Superfortresses totaling possibly more than 100, attacked Nagoya, Japan's third city and chief aircraft production center, today and left big fires, in-

dispersed with heavy explosions, in their target area.

Bucking a head wind of up to 110 miles an hour and flying with disregard of enemy defenses at from 3,000 to 5,000 feet lower than their usual level, the B-29 bombers swept over the city of nearly 1,500,000 people at 1:30 p.m. to attack their targets, clearly visible beneath them.

Dispatches from the Saipan base, from which the Superforts flew 1,504 statute miles to their target, said that the blow was of major size and might well be the best mission yet against Honshu, Japan's main island.

Tokio broadcasts admitted that about 80 planes made the strike, attacking not only Nagoya but Hamamatsu and Tokyo. Nagoya is 165 miles west of Tokyo. Hamamatsu is

55 miles southeast of Nagoya and 135 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Enemy reports said also that B-29s had appeared over Hiroshima, 425 miles west of Tokyo, and the Keijo area of Korea, opposite Japan on the Asia mainland.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of Army Air Forces and commander in chief of the 20th (Superfortress) Bomber Command, announced the attack on Nagoya, which he specified was the home of the gigantic Mitsubishi aircraft plant and one of Japan's four principal industrial manufacturing centers. Arnold called the raiding force sizeable.

"Preliminary reports from Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell, commander of the 21st Bomber Command based on Saipan, reveal that the bombing was accomplished visually and that heavy explosions and large fires were observed in the

target area," Arnold said in a communique.

Anti-aircraft fire was moderate and fighter opposition was slight, Arnold said.

In an earlier announcement Arnold said:

"This is another attack on the Japanese mainland by Saipan-based B-29s in the mounting aerial drive on enemy strategic targets."

It was the first attack on Nagoya, and there was every reason to believe it was the most successful attack yet made by the superforts on Japan.

Where Tokyo had been swept by fires and earthquakes in years before the war, Nagoya in security had been turning out materials for Japan's ruthless aggression against other countries. Its great factories produce planes, engines, machine tools, ordnance, special steel alloys, electrical equipment, chemicals, cotton and wool fabrics.

Actions Mapped To Avert Meatless Christmas in N. Y.

By LOUISE MITCHELL

A two-pronged drive to avert a black market meatless Christmas in New York City made headway yesterday. More than 50 representatives of the meat industry, labor, civic and consumer organizations sat down together at Hotel Plaza to form a Joint Meat Emergency Committee to solve the problems of equitable distribution and alleviation of meat retailers' grievances without sacrifice of consumers' interests.

Mayor LaGuardia and Commissioner of Markets Henry M. Brundage met with spokesmen of the AFL meat cutters union in the afternoon to prepare for continued meat supply in the event of a meat "holiday" threatened by retail dealers for Christmas affecting 10,000 local stores.

The unanimous resolution passed by all "interested parties" at the Hotel Plaza called for:

Fixing of dollars and cents ceilings on livestock, under federal grading and control with subsidy payments to farmers if necessary.

Strict allocation of livestock and meat supplies through normal trade channels of packers and wholesalers based on a ratio of weight previously handled.

Vigorous supervision and enforcement of wholesale and retail prices.

The Joint Meat Emergency Committee urged the Mayor to declare a meat emergency "and call upon federal authorities to guarantee a more adequate allocation of city meat."

Meanwhile Price Administrator Chester Bowles in Washington was preparing to submit a plan for livestock ceilings to Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization. The War Food Administration has maintained that livestock ceilings would be too difficult to enforce. Bowles, who is on record for livestock ceilings, pointed out that without such ceilings the entire "hold the line" order would go smash.

MAYOR BACKS IDEA

When informed of the committee's formation and request, the Mayor replied that it was a "very good idea." He has long been an advocate of price ceilings for meat on the hoof.

Commissioner Brundage was promised the cooperation of AFL butcher workers by Joseph Belsky, Joseph Cohn and Max Block, union officials. Brundage disclosed that the Mayor and he were working on a plan to get the regular supply of meat distributed in city-owned markets and chain stores, which would remain open in the event of a "holiday."

The morning meeting also called upon the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization to act in the crisis. It was learned that the WFA, which has long resisted price ceilings for livestock, was now considering change in policy.

Representatives of the various groups present at the Plaza Hotel meeting felt considerable headway had been made, even though spokesmen for the retail dealers refused to commit themselves as to whether they would call off the "holiday." These spokesmen said they would have to meet again and reconsider their decision of last Sunday, when 3,500 retailers voted a shutdown.

"VILLAIN IN THE PIECE"

All speakers, with the exception of the meat dealers, pointed out that a stoppage would jeopardize the entire price structure and spoil the retailers' case with the public. The "villain in the piece" was charged to be the bloc which has worked behind the scenes in Con-

gress to avert livestock price ceilings.

Members of the Joint Committee are: for the AFL, Belsky, Cohn, Block and Tony Lester; for CIO, Councilman Michael J. Quill, Saul Mills; for retailers, Jack Kranis, David Greenwald and Albert Wendel; for consumers, Meyer Parodneck, Mildred Gutwillig and Barney Rosenstein, and public representatives, Assemblymen Leo Isaacson, Arthur Wachtel and Sen. Lowell Brown.

Former solicitor general Henry Epstein acted as chairman and was chosen chairman of the joint committee.

Others present at the meeting included Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Helen Hall of United Neighborhood Houses, Jeannette Turner of the Consumers Council, and spokesmen for the Bronx Consumers Coordinating Committee, Upper West Side Consumers Council, Moshulu Consumers Council and League of Women Shoppers.

The meeting was greeted by Reps. Peter A. Quinn, Emanuel Celler and Samuel Dickstein. Regret was expressed that representatives of the OPA, WFA and the Mayor's office, though invited, failed to appear. Delegations were planned to meet with Washington officials.

Higgins, AFL In Sharp Dispute

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13 (UP).—Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., president of Higgins Industries, charged today that local unions of AFL had created jurisdictional difficulties and said for that reason he was cancelling all union contracts effective Jan. 1.

The Metal Trades and Building Trades Councils said they considered the contracts, due to expire in September, 1945, binding as written.

The AFL groups have filed complaints with the regional offices of the National Labor Relations Board charging Higgins with intimidation and coercion. They accused Higgins of discharging seven workers for union activity and the company with dominating a new employees' association, an independent union.

Higgins said that AFL protests over a Higgins Maritime Commission ship contract and other "jurisdictional difficulties" had caused cancellation of the contracts.

Dorothy Loeb to Talk

Dorothy Loeb of the Daily Worker labor department will address a meeting under the auspices of the Rank and File Committee of the Pocketbook Workers Union at Irving Plaza tonight (Thursday). The topic will be the recent AFL and CIO conventions.

Onda to Broadcast Talk on Greece

BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 13.—Andrew Onda, Connecticut state president of the Communist Political Association will speak Friday night from 10:45 to 11 p.m. on the situation in Greece and Italy.

The speech will be broadcast over the Connecticut state network, including stations WSRR in Stamford, WNAB in Bridgeport, WELI in New Haven, WTHT in Hartford, WATR in Waterbury and WNLC in New London.

Farm Bureau Head Takes Stand For FDR Domestic, Foreign Policy

By MAX GORDON



An American soldier, bazooka in hand, circles around a flaming Nazi tank destroyer that was set afire in the 9th Army sector near Aldenhoven, Germany.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The 25th convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, politically the most powerful farm group in the nation, opened here yesterday with a report by president Edward A. O'Neal, which stressed whole-hearted support to Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods and the United Nations food and agriculture conference.

O'Neal has hitherto been the loudest voice in the farm lobby in its battle against the President's wartime anti-inflation program. His report reflects significant changes in the thinking of farm leaders, based on the need to face the difficult postwar agricultural problems. O'Neal's report placed reliance for solution of these problems on expanded world trade and a domestic economy based on FDR's program for full employment.

O'Neal chided those industrialists "who take the stand that we should not export machine tools and industrial machinery to other nations" for fear of future competition.

"Those who would hamper the development of industries in other nations," he said, "represent the same sort of thinking that inspired farm workers to throw horseshoes into the first threshing machines because they were afraid the machines would eliminate their jobs."

He called the administration trade policies "the only hope for economic salvation for the world."

CONTRAST WITH GRANGE

The specific enforcement of Bretton Woods and of the White Sulphur Springs food and agriculture conference is in contrast with the criticism of these United Nations agreements by the National Grange leader, Albert Goss, a few weeks ago. Some Grange leaders were formerly associated with the America First movement and the influence of that movement persists. This makes O'Neal's position particularly important.

O'Neal's discussion of domestic problems was a far cry from the bitter anti-labor and anti-FDR attacks of recent years. He urged that the present balance between labor and farm income be maintained, and that labor be "fully employed at fair wages."

Answering attacks of those "who have thrown bricks" at organized "pressure groups," O'Neal emphasized that the "proper thing to do is to harness the tremendous power of the organized groups in a coordinated attack on national problems."

Negro in Chicago Saved From Slaver's Reach

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Chicago Negroes and all freedom-loving people hailed the courageous action of Federal Judge Walter J. La Buy last Friday in refusing to extradite Lonnie Kimbrough, a young Negro, to Sun-

flower County, Mississippi, where he escaped after serving two years on a plantation under a system of peonage resembling the days of slavery.

Under questioning in Federal court by his attorney, William Henry Huff, Kimbrough said that in 1942 he had been working for the U. S. engineering service in Mississippi, running a bull-dozer on airfields in that vicinity.

On Dec. 1, 1942, he said, he was set upon by one Willie Stewart, a Negro, and Stewart's two sons, who "trumped up" a quarrel with him. All participants in the brawl were arrested and jailed.

Then, Kimbrough said, one W. P. Scruggs, owner of a plantation, visited him in jail and promised to arrange his freedom if Kimbrough would come to work on his plantation. Kimbrough said he accepted the offer and after a year received \$42 in wages.

On Aug. 28 last, the testimony continued, Kimbrough, his wife and children fled from the plantation and came to Chicago, where he obtained a job in a war plant.

Then came the request for extradition, based on an indictment charging Kimbrough with assault with a deadly weapon on Stewart. Gov. Dwight H. Green agreed to the extradition.

Kimbrough, after telling his story, which was uncontradicted, was freed by Judge La Buy, who added:

"Some of these plantation owners apparently don't know that slavery has been ended in the United States."

"Judge a Buy," said Ray Kimbrough, chairman of the South Side Council of the CPA, "refused to accede to the extradition request already granted by Gov. Green. The Negro people of Chicago's South Side will remember how in the recent election campaign Green and his South Side henchmen sought to peddle him as 'the friend of the Negro people'."

News Capsules

Explanation With No Butts

The reason for the cigaret shortage is simple — not enough cigarettes. So tobacco experts told the Senate War Investigating Committee yesterday. They also listed increased armed service demands, higher civilian consumption, overbuying at counters and, to some extent, manpower shortages in cigaret factories and tobacco leaf shortages, which will get worse in another year.

Col. Fred C. Foy, director of the Army Purchase Division, added that 180,000,000 packs of cigaret were waiting to be unloaded as of Oct. 31 in overseas harbors for GIs.

Several hundred German prisoners of war at Fort Sheridan, Ill., who refused to work were served bread and water again yesterday and seemed determined to go through the Christmas season on that fare.

The prisoners refused to report for work Tuesday because one of the leaders did not like tasks assigned to him.

Two men entered a candy store at 705 Lyding Ave., the Bronx yesterday, drank malted milks and then drew pistols and robbed the proprietor, Julius Miller, of \$125.

The Navy has recovered \$7,627,808,108 in renegotiations on \$56,000,000,000 in contracts, the House Naval Affairs Committee reported yesterday.

The 250-page report also said that:

The Navy's tonnage increased seven and a half times since July, 1940. The total number of vessels has multiplied 100 times in the same period.

More than 40,000 new vessels will have been put into service this year.

The Navy Bureau of Ships is spending about \$1,000,000 an hour on shipbuilding.

The War Production Board said yesterday that the newsprint supply may become so critical by the second quarter of 1945 that a further reduction in allotments to U. S. newspapers might be necessary.

A 13-year-old boy was under arrest yesterday charged with the theft of a three-foot, 20-pound airplane machine gun from the Museum of Science and Industry at 30 Rockefeller Plaza. He was charged with juvenile delinquency.

Urge FDR Veto Security Freeze

The CIO Shipbuilders Port Council of New York, representing 50,000 shipyard workers, yesterday wired President Roosevelt urging him to veto the bill passed by Congress which would freeze the Social Security tax.

At the same meeting, council delegates wired Secretary of State Edward Stettinius congratulating him on his stand for self-government in liberated nations.

"If the social security plan of our country is to meet the demands of a heavier burden in the coming years, it would require the added tax schedule to go into effect this January," the Council told the President.

Their message to Stettinius welcomed his statement "upholding the principles of the Atlantic Charter and the rights of the liberated nations to democratic self-government."

"Be assured," said this message, "that the shipyard workers of New York are behind you. Congratulations on your magnificent stand and offer you their full support."

Meany on Trip to Split Latin American Labor

By GEORGE MORRIS

When the AFL's controlling leaders decide upon a disruptive step, they act with amazing dispatch. This explains the presence of George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in Mexico City.

The New York Times dispatch reporting Meany's appearance in Mexico says he is "undertaking to confer with important Mexican labor leaders," in a move which "it was

See story on CTAL Congress Page 3.

hoped would check the organization headed by Mr. (Vicente Lombardo) Toledano," president of the CTAL (Confederation of Latin American Labor).

Meany's move is the first step to put into effect a resolution adopted on the concluding day of the AFL convention at New Orleans, which calls for a "Western Hemisphere" conference of labor unions to form a Pan-American labor body.

While Meany is engaged in his fishing expedition in Mexico City, representatives of labor of 16 lands below the Rio Grande are attending the CTAL congress at Cali, Colombia. Among the fraternal delegates are representatives of the CIO, Canadian AFL and the British Trades Union Congress.

A DARK BACKGROUND

CTAL, under Toledano's leadership, grew to a membership of over four million. It has been the principal Latin American force against fascist intrigues and for the maintenance of the good neighbor policy. The U. S. Government has long recognized CTAL's great contribution in promoting the friendship needed for a progressive economic and political friendship with the Latin lands.

But neither the unity of Latin American labor, nor the welfare of both the U. S. and its neighbors, are of much concern to that small willful clique that controls the AFL.

Back in Hoover days the AFL leaders put their effort in the dead and forgotten Pan-American Federation of Labor, which was an appendage to the then U. S. dollar



GEORGE MEANY

diplomacy and collected discredited labor leaders in its fold.

The inauguration of the Roosevelt good neighbor policy gave great encouragement to the development of a real democratic Latin American labor movement and the cleanout of the old line labor leaders.

But the AFL leaders clung to the dead body of the Pan American Federation of Labor. On several occasions they tried to split CTAL, as when Bernardo Ibanez, the Chilean labor leader, was here. In the National Labor Congress of 1,200 delegates in Cuba, just ended, groups of all political shades united, including the Communists and the forces of President Ramon Grau San Martin.

The only supporters Meany will find are the sort that make up the fascist government-sponsored Argentine unions, which the AFL tried to have seated at the ILO conference.

American labor should speak out against this splitting activity by AFL leaders. Labor should take a lead for the good neighbor policy, not disrupt it.

Says UAW Will Aid Ward Workers, But Won't Strike

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—The CIO's United Auto Workers will help Montgomery Ward & Co. workers fight management defiance of government without interrupting war production, Richard T. Frankenstein, international vice-president, said today.

The UAW will aid Ward employees but the possibility of sympathetic strike action is out, Frankenstein said.

His statement came as forces around Walter Reuther, another UAW vice president, sought to turn the Ward strike, now in its fifth day, into an excuse for wide strike movement in important war industry here. The UAW is polling its members now on labor's no-strike pledge in a union-wide referendum and elements opposed to the pledge are seeking to exploit the Ward strike to create an atmosphere that would influence the voting their way.

"The UAW will support the Ward employees in every way except joining them in strike action," Frankenstein said. "The issue, serious as it is, should not interfere with munitions supply."

C. Pat Quinn, president of the Wayne County CIO, today wired President Roosevelt charging that Ward defiance was being "used" by a "few dissenters to the no-strike pledge" to discredit the WLB and the pledge itself. Quinn asked government seizure of Montgomery Ward properties to compel compliance with WLB orders.

The strike was called by the CIO United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees in protest against Ward defiance of War Labor Board directives.

The WLB orders called for Ward's to grant union security and minimum wages in seven states. CIO regional WLB members joined strikers on the picket line today.

Union and company representatives are to appear before the board in Washington tomorrow to show cause why the strike has not been ended and why the WLB's 2-year-old directive has been disobeyed.

CLARE HOFFMAN SPURS STRIKE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Labor-hating Rep. Clare E. Hoffman, (R-Mich) today did his bit to help spur the strike spirit at Montgomery Ward. He said the Administration is persecuting the management there as a "reward to the Congress of Industrial Organizations for the CIO's political support during the November elections."

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PAGANINI

Concerto for Violin & Orchestra. Menuhin-Paris Symphony Orchestra. Album DM 230. . . . \$5.77

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Peter and the Wolf. Koussevitzky-Boston Symphony Orch. Album DM 506. . . . \$3.67

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Vote No-Strike Pledge, Cleveland UAW Urges

By BETTY RILEY

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—By unanimous vote, delegates to the Cleveland District Auto Council, central body of the CIO United Auto Workers, urged its affiliated constituent

membership to vote "Yes" on the no-strike pledge referendum, it was announced yesterday by Charles K. Beckman, president of the council. This action followed a similar unanimous vote by delegates to the quarterly conference of Region 2A of the UAW-CIO.

The District Auto Council is made up of locals from both Region 2, headed by Richard E. Reisinger, regional director, and Region 2A, headed by Regional Director Paul Milley.

Region 2A extends through Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton and Cincinnati.

The Auto Council also voted to distribute in leaflet form a statement on its position to all members. "Victory is certain . . . unless we falter," says the statement, adding that labor's production record had been made possible by the no-strike pledge. The statement points out that this pledge "had cemented workers and soldiers into an invincible team."

The Auto Council asserted that it was unfortunate that the UAW should have been forced to take

this referendum on the no-strike pledge at this late stage in the war. While admitting that a few "sincere but shortsighted UAW leaders" were in opposition to the no-strike pledge, it declared that they were being led "by the nose by a handful of subversive elements."

The document further states that the rescinding of the no-strike pledge "would give the fruits of victory to the enemies of labor."

It scoffs at the "bluff" theory being presented by opponents of the no-strike pledge who declare that they would only use the strike threat to bluff the employers. "Every bluff is always called" it points out.

The statement concludes with a stirring call for an overwhelming "Yes" vote, reaffirming the no-strike pledge, in these words:

"This is labor's war.
"These are labor's soldiers.
"This must be labor's victory.
"Vote 'Yes' on the no-strike pledge.
"Vote for the quickest possible victory, for a lasting peace and for jobs after the war."

IWO Fund to Include Demobilized Vets

The General Council of the International Workers Order took steps at its recent semi-annual meeting to extend the scope of its Servicemen's Welfare activities to include demobilized veterans.

The IWO Front Line Fighters Fund Drive, now under way and continuing to Christmas, has a goal of \$75,000 for its work during the coming year. Front Line Fighters Fund supports the Order's servicemen's welfare activities and has been sending six gifts each year to IWO servicemen and women.

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Urge House Spur Bill On Permanent FEPC

Declaring that "the quality of our democracy . . . is the issue now," Rev. William H. Melish, on behalf of the Brooklyn Nonpartisan Legislative Council, called yesterday on Brooklyn Congressmen to support the bill for a permanent FEPC.

In a letter to Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, chairman of the House Rules Committee, the Brooklyn group urged that the FEPC bill be placed on the House calendar for immediate consideration.

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The Senate Hearings

THE most important outcome of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings, in our opinion, was the excellent six-point program enunciated by Mr. Stettinius. The new Secretary of State made it plain that he is devoted to the President's policies as a whole—"a liberal and forward-looking foreign policy" to be carried out "with level-headed and business-like effectiveness." That is what the country voted for and what it expects of Mr. Stettinius and his associates.

The hearings have produced no world-shaking revelations. Attempts by reactionary die-hards, such as Hiram Johnson, to question our foreign policy as a whole were deftly countered by Stettinius himself; while the questioning of each proposed assistant secretary revealed little that was not known before.

Mr. Grew still brings with him all the apologetics for the pre-war diplomacy toward Japan which we expected from a conservative of his caliber. His tentative attitude toward the ultimate fate of the Japanese mikado is significant only because it is so tentative; in fact, the Japanese Liberation Alliance, which is trying to rally Japanese prisoners of war in China against their own imperialism, also postpones for the present any definitive stand toward the monarchy as an institution. Mr. Dunn characteristically hides behind a mistaken policy toward Republican Spain which he helped formulate. Archibald MacLeish, on the other hand, reaffirms his well-known support of Spanish democracy. And Mr. Clayton reveals himself to be the "articulate and intelligent spokesman for capitalist conservatism," as PM at last discovered.

We need not state our own feelings on the past record of some of these men. It would be easy to object to any of them as individuals. But they have been presented to the country as a team, dedicated to the new policies of the United States and not the old ones.

They bring their faults with them, but they will function under the President in the context of completely new world relations. There was no way of rejecting any one of them without rejecting the reorganization as a whole, and leaving a field-day for a most reckless assault upon our new policies in a critical time. And that is why we felt that no fight should be made on the issue as presented by the old-line Republicans or the palpitating liberals.

Our policy as a whole is good, and that is more decisive than the limitations of the men who are compelled to carry it out. Many serious contradictions remain. On these specific issues—such as Spain or Greece or China—we believe in the people's participation so that our country may help advance victory over fascism in harmony with the great objectives of the United Nations.

Catch and Punish the Criminals!

LOVERS of justice and haters of fascist attitudes toward women have forced from the governor and the attorney general of Alabama the assurance of an investigation in the case of Mrs. Recy Taylor. Mrs. Taylor, young Negro wife and mother, has been pleading vainly for justice since that night, more than three months ago, when she was abducted, stripped of her clothing and raped by a gang of white ruffians near Abbeville, Ala.

Ignoring the reactionary South's well-known sentiment that the persecution of Negroes is its own affair, progressive persons and organizations everywhere are making the Taylor case their affair. They are taking the correct position that, left to the state of Alabama, nothing would be done to change the truth of Mrs. Taylor's cry that "nobody is saying anything about it and nobody is doing anything about it."

Progressives in New York, through the initiative of the Daily Worker, organized the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor, with Assemblyman Hulan Jack as treasurer and its address as 112 E. 19 St. They prodded Gov. Chauncy Sparks and Attorney General William McQueen with resolutions, letters and telegrams into promising "a complete and thorough investigation."

The committee, now arranging a conference to hear a first-hand report from its investigator, just returned from Alabama, sees in the fight for justice for Mrs. Taylor a means of undermining the rotting foundation which supports the degradation of all Negro women. There is every reason why this fight should develop into a movement to lift the economic and social status of American women in general. For we must remember that white women, no less than black women, are outraged by such fascist attitudes toward their sex.

JUST AN INVESTIGATION—OR JUSTICE?



NEWS ITEM: Alabama Gov. Sparks promises probe of rape of Mrs. Recy Taylor.

—They're Saying in Washington—

New 'Friends' for Common Man

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON. IT IS really wonderful to behold how the cause of the common man is making converts in the United States Senate. Only yesterday, or so it seems, Happy Chandler, the glib little Pacific Firmer, was voting to override the President's vetoes of that tax bill for the relief of the greedy and of the Smith-Connelly bill to sock organized labor.

But now it looks as if the junior Senator from Kentucky has seen the light or something. Maybe he has been reading PM. Anyway this is what he told the Senate in urging that the President's recent State Department nominations be sent back to the Foreign Relations Committee for further hearings:

"Mr. President, I sometimes wonder who won the election which we recently held. I was told that the poor folks would be given opportunities as the result of the election, and it was said that the common man would be given a better chance. . . . Instead of poor folks obtaining jobs, the Wall Street boys are obtaining jobs, and we are clearing everything with Harry Hopkins."

But the real radical in that Senate debate was Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, who has for years been a bitter-end opponent of most of the administration's progressive domestic measures as well as of its foreign policy. Wheeler has been more disillusioned even than Happy Chandler since the election.

"We now have what is supposed to be a great liberal administration," Wheeler said. "Someone has said that it was an administration of the common people, or of the poor people. Yet, we know that the heads of all the various departments are representatives of the big business interests of the country."

A Job Of

Undermining Now it doesn't take a master mind to figure that since both Wheeler and Chandler are opposed right down the line to the Administration's entire program of international collaboration, they naturally don't want to see the

national unity which the President is trying to achieve behind this program. And so they raise the demagogic cry that big business is taking over the government. They try to undermine popular confidence in the State Department.

But it was more than a little surprising when staunch Administration men in the Senate fell for this kind of stuff. Even Jim Murray of Montana. He is a pretty rich man himself, and knows in terms of his own experience that there is room for businessmen in the coalition around the President. After Wheeler finished his little talk, Murray, who has long been at opposite poles from Wheeler in state and national politics, said probably for the first time in many years: "I fully agree with the observations of my colleague."

As a result of the unnatural coalition which sent the State Department nominations back to the Foreign Relations Committee, there has come the biggest show of the lame duck session. All the paraphernalia common to such occasions has been trotted out. The caucus room in the Senate office building, resplendent with marble-lined walls and hanging crystal chandeliers, has been crowded with Senators, newspaper men, photographers, newsreel men and just curious onlookers.

I can see where Bert Wheeler and Bob Taft and the rest of that crew are delighted with the three-ring circus. But I wonder what consolation Jim Murray and Bob Wagner of New York get out of it.

Greek Crisis Needs Limelight

The furor over the State Department appointments would have been bad enough in view of

the post-election need for consolidating support around the President's program. It is little short of a calamity that it comes at this time when the fate of democracy in Europe may well be decided by what this government and public opinion in this country do about the Greek situation.

Instead of giving our new Secretary of State the backing he deserves for his stand on Greece and Italy, many liberals in Congress and outside it are stewing around about the appointment of William L. Clayton as an assistant secretary.

One of the liberals interested in the Clayton affair assured me that for every word he put in about this case on Capitol Hill he also said something about the need for acting on Greece. Well, maybe so. But I don't think it can be reasonably argued that the Clayton affair has not detracted from Congressional and public attention to the great struggle for democracy in Greece.

I wonder whether it has occurred to some of those who would shun so virtuously any alliance with Clayton as part of the Roosevelt coalition that they have at least temporarily become part of a different coalition, a coalition with men like Chandler, Wheeler and Taft.

If there is any lesson to be learned from the unhappy circus on Capitol Hill, it is that administration forces will have to be welded together in a much more cohesive team if there are not to be serious set-backs at the next session of Congress despite the great election gains. This could be done more easily if some liberals were not so eager to agree with Happy Chandler and to assume that the common man lost the elections.

Worth Repeating

LE DRAPEAU ROUGE, the Belgian Communist underground paper at the time of the Nazi occupation, is described in the London Daily Worker of Nov. 20, just reaching America: Daily, sturdy Flemish women would walk to market, from street to street, from village to village, with bundles of papers smuggled with ordinary household things they carried with them—bags of poultry food, salt, packets of cotton wool, tins of cloth.

Le Drapeau Rouge first appeared secretly in 1940 after the German invasion. The Communist paper, "Voice of the People," had been closed down before by the Pierlot Government, who confiscated the presses, arrested the editor and the entire leadership of the paper and sent them to concentration camps in France.

But Le Drapeau Rouge came out to strengthen the Communist call to resist the Germans. It not only sounded the call to action for the Belgian people, it began to teach them how to fight.

Today's Guest Column

THE tragic and dangerous events which have lately occurred in Italy, Belgium and Greece—and Churchill's intervention policy which has given rise to them—have direct bearing on the colonial question. The man who said that he did not intend to "preside over the liquidation of the British Empire" would logically strive to retain or place in power in countries which lie along England's imperial life-line—Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece—governments with which the British Empire has been in the habit of doing business.



by Alphaeus Hunton

colonial powers, including Italy, to do likewise. Among those powers, France is the only one which has up to now given real evidence of realizing that colonial peoples, too, have a stake in this war of liberation. The Dutch government-in-exile has made pronouncements of a new colonial policy, but it has yet to show that it means what it says. In contrast with the governments-in-exile which reposed safely in London, the leaders of French resistance, in order to survive and carry on the war, began applying a new progressive policy in French African territories even before the formal statement of that policy was issued at the Brazzaville conference in February of this year.

Maintenance of the British Empire involves the maintenance of other empires. Hence, except with regard to Italy's former colonies, and in the joint Allied statement at the Cairo conference regarding Japan's empire, the British government during the war has carefully refrained from the slightest hint of any change in the pre-war status of the colonial world.

While conceding the desirability of regional collaboration in colonial matters on a purely consultative and advisory basis, the Colonial Office in London has thus far been very cool toward proposals of some form of international administrative responsibility for all colonial territories directed toward guaranteeing self-government. In maintaining the position of "holding our own," the British government has given the cue to other European

THE important point to note here is that it was the resistance forces, the democratic strength of France, which accomplished this change in the concept of the French empire, and which has brought about France's remarkably quick recovery as a ranking European power—notwithstanding Gen. Smut's gloomy prophecy of a year ago. These same democratic forces of resistance must now be permitted to come to the front in other European countries. That is the essential prerequisite for real postwar stability and security for Europe and the world—far more important than any momentary illusions of "law and order."

Our State Department has taken that stand. So also has the Soviet Union. And dark as

Greece and the Issue Of Colonial Policy

the picture of British policy at the moment is, it must be remembered that the vote of confidence given Churchill last week by no means represented the British public's approval of that policy. Even the conservative London Times, after the confidence vote, continued to attack Churchill's position.

EVERYONE realizes that there are strong imperialist forces still active in Britain (and in the United States also). What is not generally understood is that these reactionary forces in England are able to gain some support in Parliament because of the belief that only by holding on to the empire and the special trade advantages thus afforded (fallacious though such thinking may be), can Britain compete with America in postwar trade. Only through frank discussion and settlement of this issue can we avoid further crises and set-backs.

The wisdom of President Roosevelt in urging the speediest possible realization of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals—not waiting for the end of the war—is today more evident than ever. The Teheran declaration still remains the guide-post of all democratic peoples. The Allies must continue to function together as coalition with fullest consultation and agreement not simply on the strategy of the war and the specific problems of liberated countries but on the larger questions of the peace. Only as the larger questions—and that of colonies is one of them—are solved, will the day-to-day issues cease to loom repeatedly as grave crises.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

White Collar Workers Are in Bad Way

Manhattan
Editor, Daily Worker:

In analyzing the national election results, your paper correctly stated that a great deal more educational work was needed among the farmers. There is one particular urban group that is also especially susceptible to the misleading propaganda of demagogues such as Dewey—that is the white collar workers with the fixed incomes such as the policeman, fireman, utility employee, bank employee, teachers and other such workers of large corporations as the telephone, gas and electric companies. These employees have suffered terribly since the war began as a result of (1) the inflation and (2) being poorly unionized.

In consequence, any of them have developed a nostalgia for the "good-old Hoover days when prices were low and we had secure jobs with steady incomes." Of course, basically such reasoning is false yet unless something is done to better the economic status of these white collar workers, they will continue to be preyed upon by the fascists and men like Father Coughlin. As a white collar worker, I have seen my own economic status sink deeper with each day of the war. It is therefore terribly important that a progressive paper such as the Daily Worker continue to expose the plight of these workers.

GEORGE MELODY.

Suggestions—To Be Considered

Manhattan
Editor, Daily Worker:

"I am a subscriber to your paper for many years and would like to make a few suggestions governing the mechanics of the Daily and Sunday Worker, which would further improve them.

I believe that the editorials should be printed in much larger and bolder type than they are at present. The way the editorials in the Daily Mirror are printed are an example of what I mean. Further, an attempt should be made to make them more attractive by using more spicy headings, a greater use of subtitles to divide the editorial up, and if possible the use of a photo to illustrate each editorial, the latter something the Daily News does.

JAMES CARMODY.

Showing Up The Press

Sullivan, Ind.
Editor, Daily Worker:

We haven't begun to show up enough the falsehoods of the press, daily and weekly, in this country. There is a little paper published here called "We, The People, Protest." In its latest issue, it says: "The greatest menace to our national security is the lying propaganda in our newspapers, magazines and on the radio." That's the truth. Even when some papers take a half-way right position, they often spoil it by the way they hedge it around. Perhaps you could run a feature every day: THIS IS WRONG and tell why in a few words, with something taken from the press. O.W.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

THE fruits of labor division are very sour. But it seems that we are in for a lot of such fruit if the seemingly wide gap between the AFL and CIO isn't bridged.

Not much notice was taken of the latest development that should be charged up to labor disunity, but its impact may be more serious than is apparent on the surface. I refer to the War Labor Board's announcement that so-called independent unions will be given representation on three more important committees in the WLB machinery.



There are some really independent unions. Representation for them was never a real issue. Not even John L. Lewis, who is certainly not a friend of the WLB, ever claimed that his side was not represented properly when a mine case was before the board.

The unions in question are the company unions that have been properly dressed up with the expert advice of special lawyers in this field, so they could technically pass under the Wagner Act. Most of those organizations are more interested in fighting the CIO and AFL than in the welfare of their members or in advancing the basic interests of workers in general. To include them in the WLB machinery as labor representatives is more often giving employers extra representation under a false pretense.

by George Morris

THE worst collection of these groups are affiliates of the Confederated Unions of America, an outfit headed by Matt Smith, secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society of America. WLB representation will be another talking point for these unions in their claim for legality and recognition. Combined with the preference the employers give them, they will undoubtedly have a further advantage in their effort to substitute CIO or AFL unionism.

Incidentally, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis of time lost in strikes for 1943, 73.3 percent was due to walkouts of organizations that were neither CIO nor AFL. Those groups have less than a tenth of the combined CIO-AFL membership. Giving them representation is like appeasing their disruptive designs.

The question of representation for these groups has been pending for many months. It is perhaps not an accident that the WLB's announcement comes now, as CIO-AFL relations are at a low point.

DEVELOPMENT of dressed up company unionism bodes no good for organized labor. Reactionary employers have always been interested in a "third labor movement." Even those who are hoping for a union-busting campaign when the firing ceases, admit that unions are here to stay. But that doesn't exclude substitutes for CIO or AFL unions.

What we see in the WLB is only a sample.

Fruits of Labor Disunity Are Very Sour

The AFL's renewed campaign to twist the National Labor Relations Board against the CIO in favor of craft unions and the effort to amend the Wagner Act for that purpose, promises to become another boomerang. As even some AFL leaders warned at the Metal Trades Department convention in New Orleans, this may prove to be a "Pandora Box."

The same holds in relation to the sweep of state laws against labor that are becoming a very serious menace. The labor draft issue, too, has been revived. But in addition to these defensive situations, there are a whole series of new objectives common for both the AFL and CIO, that may not be reached if some understanding is not arrived at between them soon. The entire postwar perspective, an extensive administration-supported social security program, reconversion policy and relations with the veterans are affected.

If one merely reads the proceedings of the CIO and AFL conventions, the difference is so great that a conclusion would seem almost inevitable that collaboration is impossible. But the difference was just as wide on election policy. Still, the members of both organizations voted, essentially, the same. The CIO stressed this very fact in its unity resolution and called for "collaboration" in the very fields where it is most immediately and urgently needed. This proposal, which is certainly realizable as it was in earlier stages of the war, could be given substance if the same groundswell for unity sweeps through the membership of the AFL now as was shown for the President.

Greek-Americans Protest British Attack

Following are excerpts from the memorandum condemning British attacks on Greek patriots submitted Monday to Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, by representatives of outstanding Greek American associations. The organizations represented included: Athenian Society of New York, the Piraios Society of New York, the Cretan Association Omonoia of New York, the Greek Athletic Club Hermes, the Greek American Committee for National Unity, the Food Workers Union, AFL, Locals 6 and 89, the Committee of the Federation of Greek Societies of New York, the Greek Fur Workers Union Local 70, CIO, the Greek Seamen's Union and the Greek American Labor Committee.

OUTRAGED by the British government's intervention in Greek internal affairs, our delegation wishes to lodge a vigorous protest with the British Embassy against the attempt to impose by force of foreign arms a government opposed to the will of the Greek people.

The British armed forces today are fighting the people who freed Greece from the fascists. The Greek people under the leadership of the National Liberation Front fought the common enemy and liberated their land from the invader. When British troops arrived, so complete was the job of liberation done

by the EAM and its military units, the ELAS, that the British suffered only insignificant casualties.

Prime Minister Churchill declares the ELAS are bands of gangsters. This is neither true nor just. Gangsters do not struggle for four years in bitter difficulties, without food, without shoes, with small arms to achieve the liberation of their homeland.

THE British government declares the EAM seeks a communist dictatorship in Greece. That also is false. That is the slander of the Berlin that sits uneasily in the mouth of the British government. The EAM is the broadest coalition of democratic forces that Greece has ever known. It includes the Agrarian Party, the Union of Popular Democracy, the Railwaymen's Union and the General Confederation of Labor, Socialists, Communists, bishops, poets and professors—and even former monarchists.

Gangsterism and attempts at dictatorship do not stem from the EAM—they stem from armed foreign intervention which backs a small group of native fascists, reactionaries and quiescent collaborators. For example, the British refused to permit Liberal Party leader Themistocles Sophoulis to form a new cabinet embracing all parties from left to right who

had agreed to serve in a coalition with him. Mr. Sophoulis is a known conservative. All political factions, however, asked him to form a new government in order to stop the bloodshed and resolve the crisis.

"COMMUNISM" and "anarchy" are not the issues in the Greek crisis. The issues are: the right of peoples who have fought for their liberation to determine their own national destinies; the eradication of fascism from the fabric of national life in every country leaving no seeds of future catastrophes for humanity; the speedy concentrations of all armed effort not against allies but the real enemy—the fascists—so that the war can be finished as quickly as possible; the honoring of Allied agreement from the Atlantic Charter to Teheran.

We call upon the British government to change its policy immediately, to cease its armed attack upon the democratic people of Greece, to cease its bloody attempt to shackle the Greek people once more with dictatorship. There is still the great job of winning the war before us all. We urge the British government to abandon terrorism and to honor its agreements so that the war may not be prolonged or the peace torpedoed in advance.

Nazis Plan Postwar Underground In Europe and South America

By EDWARD V. ROBERTS

WITH AMERICAN NINTH ARMY IN GERMANY, Dec. 13 (UP).—Fanatical Nazi leaders are organizing a three-headed political military monster to thwart the triumph of the Allies, information seeping out of Germany indicated today.

The "heads" of the monster are: 1. An elite military organization to conduct warfare from the Bavarian and Austrian Alps after the German east and west walls collapse.

2. A vast underground movement of guerilla bands made up of party members and SS troops.

3. An undercover propaganda or-

ganization to function at first in Europe and South America and eventually in all the world.

Organization is so far advanced that all branches now are ready to function from the instant Germany collapses.

Secret headquarters have been set up, leaders and sub-leaders designated, and vast sums of money hidden where they will be available for years to come.

The Nazi Party leaders hope to thwart all Allied efforts to restore peace and order to Europe and eventually to make Nazism the dominant political force in all the continent and in South America.

AMG Will Imprison Nazis in Own Camps

By United Press

The Allied Military Government in conquered German territory will take over all Nazi concentration camps and use them for the detention of arrested Nazis after the innocent victims in the camps have been released, a proclamation issued in the name of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, broadcast to Germany over Allied transmitters, said Wednesday.

The proclamation also said that the Gestapo and SS police would be "liquidated at once."

Free Poland Maps Provisional Gov't

By JOHN GIBBONS

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, Dec. 13.—Demand is mounting in Lublin and throughout liberated Polish territory for the Liberation Committee to be raised to the status of a provisional government, this morning's Moscow news-

papers report.

At one mass meeting in Lublin, attended by 20,000, leading trade unionists and speakers representing the four political parties of liberated Poland called for a change.

Boleslaw Drobner, Socialist Party spokesman, said: "The fact that we created a Liberation Committee and not a government is regarded by Polish reaction as a sign of our weakness. Life, however, has proved how short-sighted and mistaken is this view."

"The Liberation Committee has solid achievements in every sphere of work, and that is why the people want to see it become a provisional government."

Lublin papers report that similar meetings were held in Sandomierz and other towns.

Formation of a Polish Provisional Government will be the major task before the forthcoming meeting of the Polish National Council, Boleslaw Berut, Council president, stated in Moscow Tuesday.

Berut, who is also Lead of the Polish Workers Party, expressed optimism that "western Poland will be freed from the Germans in the next few months."

In addition to Polish participation in a new liberation offensive, Berut emphasized the immediate importance of redistributing land to the peasants.

"Lack of land was the historical cause of Poland's poverty and her meager industrial development," he said, adding: "Land reform is now being made the basis of future prosperity and progress."

Berut hit the London emigre government as representing landowners and nobility who once possessed large estates in Soviet territory and "therefore will intrigue constantly for war against the Soviet Union."

He indicated, however, that the door is still open for Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former emigre premier, to return to Poland under the new Provisional Government, although some of his friends "have waged a violent struggle in Poland against the Committee of Liberation."

Poles to Attend Labor Parley

By JOHN FISHER

Wireless to Allied Labor News

MOSCOW, Dec. 13.—The reconstituted trade union movement of liberated Poland has voted to participate in the world labor conference in February, it was reported last week by Nikolai Alexeyev, prominent Soviet labor journalist.

Writing in Trud, organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Alexeyev asserts that the problems of international labor unity have aroused great interest among the Polish trade unionists.

Expressions of this, he adds, are the recent messages sent by the Provisional Central Trade Union Committee of Poland to the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, and to the labor movements of the USSR, U. S., France and other countries.

Trade union locals now exist in every liberated province, the Soviet writer states. Trades councils are functioning in all large districts and the railwaymen and sugar refinery workers have established centers to direct the work of their locals throughout the liberated territory.

The number of organized factory and office workers already exceeds 100,000, including 67,000 in Lublin and 17,000 in Rzeszow, and 9,000 in the Warsaw-Praga district.

Activities which the trade unions have undertaken, Alexeyev declares, includes effecting the necessary preparations for resuming production, improving the food supply, housing and daily needs of the workers, collecting funds for the relief of the population of Warsaw and for the Polish Army and assuming patronage over army hospitals.

Raise Chickens

The restricted meat supply has increased the production and shipments of day-old baby chicks. More than 50,000,000 will be handled in the United States this year alone.

CTAL Hears Prospects Of Industrialization

By EFREN FARRILL

Wireless to the Daily Worker

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 13.—Latin America faces a great prospect for industrialization, Vicente Lombardo Toledano told the CTAL congress at Cali today, after a tremendous ovation greeted his reelection as president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers.

Democracy rather than socialism is the immediate future of the Americas, Lombardo declared.

(See story by George Morris on page 5.)

The CTAL president again stressed the danger of Argentina to Latin America, and emphasized that danger by noting that the Farrell dictatorship is subsidizing the Argentine press and dominating the trade unions.

Venezuela's progressive domestic and foreign policy were praised by Lombardo, who also stressed the aid Mexico is giving the United Nations. More than 100,000 Mexican laborers are doing war work in the United States, Lombardo revealed.

HITS FASCISTS

The CTAL leader lashed out at the fascists' attempts to hide their motives behind the cover of anti-Semitism, anti-Communism and anti-Protestantism.

"In fighting against the enemies of progress," Lombardo said, "we follow the path of justice and liberty outlined by Bolivar, Morelos, Morazan, Lincoln and Jefferson."

[The Spanish Junta of National Unions in Uruguay wired the Cali congress urging delegates to "study the danger of the Falange in the Americas, and to initiate a movement in the hemisphere for the rupture of diplomatic relations with Gen. Franco's government," La Prensa reported yesterday.]

OTHER OFFICERS

Greetings were sent to the CTAL congress by Juan Antonio Rios, president of Chile; president Teodoro Picado of Costa Rica; president Alfonso Lopez of Colombia, and also from the Soviet Union, the USA and England.

Other officers elected by the CTAL

congress today include: Alejandro Carrillo, secretary; Escobar Madrid of Uruguay, organizational secretary; Rodolfo Guzman of Costa Rica, resolutions committee; Bernard Medina of Colombia, press secretary.

The presiding committee included: Fidel Velasquez of Mexico, economic problems; Juan Vargas of Chile, social problems; Pedro Said of Ecuador, political problems, and Enrique Rodriguez of Uruguay, organizational problems.

Hit Price Boosts In South Africa

By BETTY RADFORD

Wireless to Allied Labor News

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Dec. 13.—The prolonged demand of labor and other progressive groups that the South African government establish a Ministry of Food to alleviate the serious food shortage and curb soaring prices has now received the support of the city councils of Durban and Capetown.

Within the past month all large municipalities have held special meetings in an effort to solve the food problem.

Anti-Nazi Actions Reported in Cologne

Cologne is said to be in a virtual state of siege, as special military squads seek to suppress war-weary civilians who broke loose a few days ago, after an air-raid, and lynched six high Nazis.

The Swiss newspaper, Schaffhausen Arbeiter Zeitung, reported Tuesday that 30 people were hanged publicly for their part in the lynching.

Special military squads equipped with red paint, go out each morning to blot out the new crop of slogans painted on Cologne's walls during the night. These declare that Germany has lost the war and further resistance is useless.

Anti-Nazi Underground In Wehrmacht

By ANNE KELLY

Wireless to Allied Labor News

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A German underground movement, organized among anti-Hitler forces in the Nazi armies of occupation in France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, is now operating on German soil and is working actively within the Wehrmacht, Allied Labor News learned today.

News of this movement, called the Free Germany Committee for the West, arrived in London from France, and today this correspondent saw written proof of its strength and achievements in a remarkable exhibition of illegal soldiers' newspapers, surrendered passports, leaflets and pocket-size handbills.

German opponents of Hitler living underground in France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg made contact with each other, with members of the Wehrmacht and later with German underground forces within the Reich.

They also contacted the French resistance movement, which initiated a section known as the TA (Travail Allemand) composed of Germans and others who had access to the German military apparatus.

In 1941, the TA had 400 workers outside the Wehrmacht, with underground papers called Soldiers in the West circulating in northern France, Truth circulating in the low countries, and Soldier in the Mediterranean in southern France.

In November, 1943, the Free Germany Committee for the West held a secret meeting of adherents both inside and outside the German army in France, which led to a considerable increase in the pace of anti-Nazi propaganda within the German army.

The first Free Germany guerilla detachments—composed mainly of German soldiers who deserted and joined the Macquis—was formed in southern France. Several detachments of these guerillas took part in the liberation of Paris.

When the German army withdrew, the Free Germany Committee sent all its members within the Wehrmacht back to Germany to continue their activities.

Belgian Communists Believe Elections Necessary Now

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (UP).—Belgian Communists, who have been opposed to a wartime election in Belgium on account of the absence of prisoners and deported workers, indicated today they might accept a compromise.

Secretary Ernest Lalmand of the Communist Party, writing in the party newspaper Drapeau Rouge, said: "As the government claims to be legal, because it is supported by a parliament which does not represent public opinion anymore, the thing to do is organize elections."

"It would have been simpler to give the resistance group the place due it but it is too late now and the lesser evil of all would be war elections despite the absence of 700,000 prisoners and deportees."

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight—Manhattan

THIRD LECTURE in a series of 13 by Prof. Lightbody. "History Behind the Headlines." Series \$5.00. Individual lectures 50¢. 220 W. 90th, Cor. B'way. 8:30 p. m. American Labor Party.

Tomorrow—Manhattan

REVIEW OF THE WEEK, "Democracy and Security in Postwar America." For the final review of the term, Harold Collins will discuss the motion picture "An American Romance" and the book "Road to Serfdom" (Reviews will be resumed on Jan. 5). Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 8:45 p. m. ADMISSION FREE to lecture this Friday Eve. at 8 p. m. on "Housing and Community Planning" by Charles Asher who will speak on the Federal Housing Authority, the City Planning Commission and postwar housing. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St.

FOUR FREEDOMS Reenrollment Dance. Refreshments, dancing. Entertainment will include Art Hodes, Ernest Gold and others. Admission 50¢ for non-members, \$1.00 for AYD members (includes reenrollment fee). 13 Astor Pl., Teachers Lounge. Friday, Dec. 15, 8 p. m.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN Club for Victory, 201 W. 72 St. Friday, Dec. 15, at 8:30 p. m. Last lecture by V. D. Kazakevich. "Agriculture and Industry in Russia Before and After the Revolution." Admission 40¢, members 40¢.

Tomorrow Brooklyn

KINGS HIGHWAY COMMITTEE for Russian War Relief, Community Rally presents William S. Galinor, noted radio commentator—also fine Russian entertainment on Friday, Dec. 15, 8:30 p. m. Apertion Manor, 813 Kings Highway. Admission 50¢ (to defray expenses).

FLATBUSH. "What's Behind Liberal Party." Speaker: Max Gordon, Daily Worker writer. Friday, Dec. 15th, 8:30 p. m. 848 Flatbush Ave. Flatbush Club, CPA.

Coming

MORELL DANCE STUDIO reopening at new address, 109 East 15th St., welcomes all friends and pupils to housewarming. Sunday evening, Dec. 17. Registration daily for class or private instruction. Modern and all ballroom dances.

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People Plan for Washington State

ELECTION VICTORY OPENS ROAD TO PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM

By ELLEN McGRATH

SEATTLE, Dec. 13.—With Governor-elect Mon C. Wallgren assured of a supporting majority in the approaching January session of the Washington state legislature, attention is turned to a legislative program to gear Washington State to the policy of the Roosevelt Administration.

Among the major proposals now being discussed are:

1—A state postwar economic planning council with representatives of labor, management, farm and consumer groups to direct reconversion.

2—Liberalizing of unemployment compensation, rehabilitating of war veterans and a training program for peacetime jobs.

3—Increased housing, health and hospital facilities, expanded child care centers, increased safety inspection and compensation for injured workmen.

4—A state labor relations board and a little Wagner Act, and a

minimum wage for state employees of \$125 monthly.

5—Expanded national facilities and increases in teachers' pensions.

6—Expanded social security to meet the outlines set by the Roosevelt Administration with \$59 minimum pensions, lowering of the pension age to 60, broadening medical aid to all handicapped groups and providing disability insurance as well as unemployment compensation.

7—A public power program to utilize the electrical energy of the Columbia River power. Probe of the lavish outlay of private utilities funds to influence elections through underground propaganda channels.

Other proposals are aimed at aiding farmers, providing for returning servicemen, putting teeth in anti-discrimination laws and lowering the voting age to 18.

An equitable tax program and forest conservation measures are vital needs in the state.

It is confidently predicted that

not only Democratic legislators but Republicans will put partisanship aside in the interests of a program to benefit the state.

Slav Congress Moves

The American Slav Congress announced this week the removal of its headquarters from Pittsburgh to New York. The National Executive Office and the Greater New York Office of the American Slav Congress are now located at 205 E. 42 St., New York City 17, Room 1816. The new telephone number is Murray Hill 4-7090.

Donini to Speak

Dr. Ambrogio Donini, editor of L'Unita del Popolo, will address a rally sponsored by the Bronx Senior Clubs of American Youth for Democracy on the current situation in Italy and Greece tomorrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. at the Bronx Winter Garden, Washington and Tremont Aves.

Data Show Negroes Met War Tasks

By JAMES W. FORD

All the American people should be made aware of the full significance of the figures just released by the War Department of the contribution of the Negro people to the war.

As of Sept. 30 there is a total of 701,678 in the Army, of whom 411,368 are serving overseas. There are 49,483 in the infantry; 36,302 in coast and field artillery; 867 in the cavalry; 133,180 in the engineers; 73,686 in the air corps and 403,160 in all other branches of the service.

There were 5,804 commissioned officers including the following non-combat commissions: dental corps, 101; nurses, 247; other medical corps, 463; chaplains, 236. The above facts are only known by a very small section of the American people, and a small section knows about the conduct of Negro troops overseas and on all of our fighting fronts. The many Army citations of the deeds of the courageous fighting of Negro troops in this war re-

main almost solely in the files in the War Department, or are only elaborated upon fully in the Negro press for the Negro people.

When Congress passed the Selective Service Act in 1940 the Government declared, in reference to Negro citizens, that inasmuch as they constituted one-ninth of the population, they would have to provide their proportionate share of manpower.

POLITICAL ASPECT

The figures of the War Department now show that they have fully met their share of responsibility. But it is not a matter of mere statistics. What is equally significant is the political aspect of the question and the understanding which the Negro people have of the nature and character of the war in which our country is engaged. They know that this is a war against fascism and that the national survival of this country is at stake. They understand that only complete destruction of fascism in this war can assure continuation of human progress, and that all other considerations should be subordinated to this central objective.

As a result of the correctness of the course pursued by the Negro people they have made great advances and they have become one of the strongest sources of democratic strength in the country. They have understood that securing equal rights was inseparable from winning the war. The Negro people are justly proud of their contribution to the country's war, and so must be all sections of the democratic coalition in the nation.

This is what attaches so much importance to the figures released by the War Department. A full understanding of this by wider sections of the peoples is necessary for further strengthening national unity to win the war.

PROBLEMS STILL UNSOLVED

There are still unsolved and pressing problems. The most glaring is segregation in the armed forces and injustices to Negro soldiers. And these grievances must be wiped out. It is inconceivable that in a total of 700,000 Negro soldiers there are only 5,000 commissioned officers. There are too few Negro troops in combat arms of the service and they are grieved about this. Certainly the figures given of the number of Negroes in the medical, nursing corps and other auxiliary services are insignificant.

Certainly the treatment of the nineteen dishonorably discharged Negro Seabees is unfair and a disgrace. What is still more disturbing are the court-martial findings against 50 Negro Navy men on the west coast and court-martial of the Negro soldiers at Seattle. All printed information about these trials show bias. The solution of all these problems is the conclusion to be drawn from the figures released by the War Department in the interest of national unity to win the war.

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Literary Lookout

A Fine Novel About Latin American Indians

By Samuel Putnam

INHERIT THE EARTH, by Margaret Shedd; Harpers; \$2.50.

"A new and striking talent among contemporary American novelists" was the verdict of the reviewers when Margaret Shedd's first novel, Hurricane Caye, appeared. With this, her second novel, Miss Shedd

begins to fulfill in ample measure the promise that many of us saw in her. Indeed, while Inherit the Earth has received a number of good

notices, it is rather surprising that it has not been given more attention by serious-minded and discerning critics. For me, it is vastly refreshing to come upon a writer who, with all the resources of the best modern technique at her command, still does not run off into any modernistic art-for-art's-sake by-paths nor employ that technique for purposes of petty soul-vivisection, but instead, places it at the disposal of the common man of earth and his great cause, the cause of all humanity.

And so it is that, even when writing as she is here of the struggle of the native Indian people of Central America against the foreign fascist exploiters; she is conscious all the while of Tito and his partisans in Yugoslavia, of the starving Greek children, of what is happening in China and the Pacific, and she weaves it all into a meaningful whole that provides a rich backdrop, like a colorful American Indian tapestry, for the tale she has to tell of life in a small Latin American republic.

All this is more than a little disconcerting, not to say annoying, to your run-of-the-mill reviewer who is attracted by Miss Shedd's style and who, if she dealt with themes of a different sort—exotic soul-states and situations and their accompanying nuances—would like her exceedingly, but who is inclined to be wary always of a true social consciousness on the part of an author, especially when it is on so high a level as its that of Miss Shedd.

EARTHLY COLORS

If it is exoticism, what is commonly called "color," that you are looking for, you will find it aplenty in this book, along with enough excitement to make two or three good thrillers; but it is not the kind of "color" that is ordinarily associated with the Latin American scene. It is not the tourist variety, but of the earth, earthly—that tropical earth which the Indian waters with his sweat and with his blood and of which for ages he has

been cruelly and systematically robbed.

It is, as has been said, the struggle of the Indian people against reactionary forces, now combined in the new and terrifying form of fascism, that affords the subject of this story, and it is in that struggle, its wavering fortunes and vicissitudes and its effect upon the human lives involved, that the color of the narrative will be found.

The American heroine, Clara, widow of a native husband, has been left an estate in her adopted country, part of which she has given to the Indians for communal farming purposes. This in itself puts her on the anti-fascist side, and she is confronted by the forces of reaction represented by a Nazi agent, a prominent Falangist, an American who is a fascist without admitting it, and a British imperialist or two of whom the same may be said.

SENSITIVE WRITING

Such is the setting. Into it comes another American, Jon the blind man, who, while he may have lost his physical sight, has had his eyes opened to the state of the world through his experiences as an engineer in Bolivia. A friend of Clara's girlhood, he comes to join her in the fight. Then there are those two amazing children of Clara's Paco and Nena, whose acquaintance you will want to make. Paco, in particular, plays a leading part in the stirring drama that unfolds.

There are other unforgettable characters: Freddy the Nazi agent; Figueroa the Falangist; Pepe the Creole who casts in with the fascists; Roberto Wiley the bestial North American slave-driver, a striped-pants flunky from the State Department; and many others, including some splendid Indian types.

A most unusual story this, and not the least unusual thing about it is the manner of the telling. Seldom in my reading have I encountered a more delicately sensitive writer than Margaret Shedd, sensitive not alone to the needs and strivings of human beings as a whole, but to all the finest shadings of human relationships, whether it be those of a woman to the man she loves, those between a mother and her children, or those between man and man—and man and woman—in the battle for the freedom of all men everywhere.



Duke Ellington's Annual Concert Next Tuesday

Duke Ellington's third annual concert at Carnegie Hall will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 19.

Ellington will introduce several new works, including the Perfume Suite written in collaboration with Billy Strayhorn, and four new concertos:

Blue Cellophane, featuring Lawrence Brown, trombonist.
Mood to Be Wooded, featuring Johnny Hodges, alto sax.
Air Conditioned Jungle, featuring Jimmy Hamilton, clarinetist.
Frantic Fantasy, featuring Rex Stewart, trumpet.

Ellington will also perform some of his famous older pieces. One of the most prolific composers in America, Ellington has written music commemorating Negro heroes such as Crispus Attucks, the first American killed in the American Revolution; Barzillai Lew, one of the men depicted in the painting called The Spirit of '76; Harriet Tubman, Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Frederick Douglass and other Negro fighters for freedom. He has also written an unproduced opera,

Boola, which tells the story of the American Negro, and a long symphonic work entitled Black, Brown and Beige, which he says is "a tone parallel to the history of the Negro."

City Theatre's Book Mart

In addition to the policy of showing progressive films, the City Theatre by popular demand, has given the now famous United Nations Book Mart in its lobby, additional space where you will find a much wider display than heretofore of progressive books, magazines and pamphlets and, in addition, records and record albums, song books and song albums. This display of United Nations literature and music continues to be under the management of Mr. John Kelly.

MOTION PICTURES

RKO BACK THE INVASION! BUY MORE BONDS! 6" WAR LOAN!

THE SUPER-SHOCK SENSATION... 'THE MASTER RACE' AND FIBBER MCGEE and MOLLY 'Heavenly Days'

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Russian Film - English Titles
A Mighty Film Epic of Napoleon's Defeat at Moscow
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LILY PONS HENRY FONDA in JEAN YVES ESCOFFIER'S **"I DREAM TOO MUCH"**
Orchestra Directed by ANDRE KOSTELANETZ

'Hollywood Canteen'

Hollywood Canteen, Warner Bros.' newest musical hit opening at the N Y Strand tomorrow (Friday) has no less than 62 marquee names in its cast.

THE STAGE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack M. Skirball) **JACOBOWSKY and the COLONEL** The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BENHMAN COMEDY Staged by ELIA KAZAN

Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS MARIANNE STEWART **MARTIN BECK** - 45th St., W. of 8th Ave. Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURS. and SAT. 2:30

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."—ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER with ARTHUR MARGETSON NYDIA WESTMAN

EMPIRE THEATRE, 6'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540 Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:40

MICHAEL TODD presents **BOBBY CLARK** in

MEXICAN HAYRIDE

by Herbert & Dorothy Fields Staged by HANSARD SHORI

George GIVOT, Paul HAAKON, Wilbur EVANS

SONGS BY COLE PORTER WINTER GARDEN, 6'way & 50th St. CI. 7-5101

Evenings 8:30. Mats WED. and SAT. 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY

CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY SKINNER KING DIGGES

THE SEARCHING WIND Eves. 8:40. Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:40

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Mickey Rooney and Elizabeth Taylor in a scene from MGM's new film National Velvet which starts today at Radio City Music Hall.

8th BIG WEEK A Sensational Film from the Heart of War-torn Russia!

The Rainbow Based on Wanda Gág's Novel by D. H. LAWRENCE
STANLEY 42nd St. 4th Fl.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:00 A.M.

M-G-M'S "NATIONAL VELVET" MICKEY ROONEY

DONALD CRISP • ELIZABETH TAYLOR JACKIE JENKINS • REGINALD OWEN

Spectacular Stage Presentation Picture at 10:30, 1:15, 4:15, 7:14, 10:14

Stage Show at 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25

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'THE MASTER RACE'

FIBBER MCGEE & MOLLY

'HEAVENLY DAYS'

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2nd BIG WEEK MAURICE SCHWARTZ in

SHOLEM **"TEVYA"**

ALEICHEM'S Plus **"BIROBIDJAN"**

(A Greater Promise)

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"One Mysterious Night" & "That's My Baby"

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"Best Home Front film of the year!" DAVID FLATT, Daily Worker

"An American Romance" IN TECHNICOLOR!

Starring BRIAN DONLEVY

plus **"MARK of the WHISTLER"**

Late Bulletins

WLB Rejects Steel Companies' Attack on Wage Decision

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Moving swiftly, the War Labor Board today rejected the appeal of 73 steel companies and cleared the way for immediate enforcement of its recent decision affecting 485,000 steel workers.

Chairman William H. Davis of the WLB announced the decision that the petition of the steel companies "contained no grounds warranting reconsideration."

Involved in wage adjustments is an average raise of from three to

ten cents an hour for odd hour rotating shift work. The companies did not challenge the provisions of the WLB decision which did not involve wages.

The Board's action came almost immediately upon receipt of a letter from President Phillip Murray warning that further delay would only cause a new flareup of unrest among the steel workers.

The decision will take effect after it clears through the office of Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson.

Eric Johnston Tells Farm Bureau Parley of Need for World Trade

By MAX GORDON

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The American Farm Bureau Federation was urged today by Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, to work closely with industry and labor organizations in solving international and domestic problems of postwar America.

Johnston addressed the 25th convention of the Farm Bureau, most

traditions of isolationism among farmers.

A meeting of the resolutions committee last week convinced him, however, that his position would be accepted by the convention.

A resolution embodying his position will be presented tomorrow. No opposition has, as yet, made its appearance and the resolution is expected to pass.

Some of the state organization leaders who spoke briefly today emphasized the need for liberal trade policies both to secure peace and to help solve problems of particular crops.

The presidents of the Michigan and Utah state bodies, made strong statements in favor of collaboration with labor. The Michigan president told the delegates that his group initiated several weeks of conferences with state AFL and CIO leaders to enlist their aid on behalf of state farm problems, with gratifying results. The Utah president made a direct plea to the national leaders to get around the council able with labor because, he said, labor has to come to realize that its well-being is bound up with the well-being of the farmers.

SOUR NOTE

A sour note was struck by Senator Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb.) who addressed the convention this morning. He urged stronger farm organizations as a weapon of farmers against labor and industry and attacked suggestions which would raise labor income, including the bonus plan for war workers.

The convention was addressed also by Sen. Tom Stewart, Tennessee Democrat, who did a little red-baiting and attacked the handling of price control.

MARKETS FOR U. S.

He admitted that many business leaders fear industrialization of other nations but said he welcomed it because only through development of industry abroad would markets be found for American goods.

It was learned today that prior to the convention, O'Neal had misgivings about the reception his strong advocacy of international political and economic collaboration would get in view of the supposed

Salvador Revolt Spreads

GUATEMALA CITY, Dec. 13 (UP).—A revolutionary movement against Provisional President Col. Osmin Aguirre, which began yesterday in El Salvador, has now spread to three scattered states, Santa Ana, La Union, and Ahuachapan, the underground Salvadorean radio "La Voz de la Liberacion" announced today "from somewhere in Ahuachapan."

It added that among the towns which had "risen in arms" Sonsonate, with more than 22,000 inhabitants, Usulután, Sensuntepeque, San Alejo and El Carmen.

Attack Last Japanese Salient on Leyte

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Leyte, Philippines, Thursday, Dec. 14 (UP).—United States troops have launched an offensive northward from Ormoc against the last Japanese salient in the northwestern bulge of Leyte, it was announced today.

The drive began yesterday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's daily war bulletin announced, with the men of the 77th striking up the Ormoc corridor which runs down the eastern side of the bulge between Carigara bay on the north and Ormoc bay on the south.

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, December 14, 1944



Pillars of smoke rise from Manila as bombs from carrier-based planes fall down on the port facilities and shipping in the Philippine harbor. In the foreground is the Pasig River.

The Veteran Commander

THE SEVENTH CATCHES UP

WITH the Ninth, First and Third American armies lined up along the Roer, Saar and the gap between the Saar and the Moselle, the American Seventh Army, having taken possession of Haguenau, is advancing toward the point where the French-German border joins the Rhine near Lauterburg, southwest of Karlsruhe. The Germans will probably offer a stiffened resistance on the Bitche - Wissemburg - Lauterburg line and their retreat in this sector at present really means that they are abandoning a useless forefield and are falling back on the western zone of the Siegfried Line in keeping with the situation further to the northwest where the same German action is apparent.

It would seem to us (without any concrete facts to support the idea) that now that the slugging match on the Roer and Saar has developed into a long drawn battle of attrition and now that the port of Antwerp has been in use for at least two weeks, it does look probable, or at least possible, that Field Marshal Montgomery will soon go into action on the Venlo-Arnhem sector.

SOVIET troops have captured the powerful strongpoint and multipile road and railroad junction of Godoeloe, 10 miles northeast of Budapest and are pressing their ring closer and closer to Pest.

No action has been reported from southwest and north of the city, but it is probable that preparations for the

crossing of the Danube near Vac are being made by Malinovsky while Tolbukhin is regrouping for a thrust through the Balaton-Danube gap.

To the northeast Soviet troops are crashing forward from Miskolc and are about to clear all northern Hungary. This puts the Germans in eastern Slovakia in a most difficult position. They now have only one major rail line for the evacuation of the Kosice-Przescov area. (This is the line running west from Kosice to Zilina and from there northwest to Breslau, southwest to Bratislava and west to Prague.)

(Yesterday was the third anniversary of the issuance of the first Soviet victory communique, Dec. 13, 1941, when it was announced that the German encirclement maneuver against Moscow had failed. It is a long, long way from Moscow to Budapest.)

AMERICAN planes destroyed another 11-ship Japanese convoy off Leyte and the enemy lost about 50 planes defending it. Generally speaking, the situation on Leyte is progressing favorably, but it is not as near final victory as some of MacArthur's flowery communiqués would tend to indicate.

B-29s blasted the industrial center of Nagoya after feinting toward Tokyo and upsetting the enemy AA defenses. Nagoya is said to be one of the most inflammable Japanese cities. Our Superforts made their bomb runs over Nagoya into the wind which slowed their speed over the target and probably increased their accuracy.

In China the situation on the Kwelchow-Kwangsi border seems temporarily improved. However, the enemy boasts that he now has a direct land route clear from Manchukuo to Singapore, and this, after all, was the Japanese main strategic objective in the current offensive.

PINKY RANKIN

THE MYSTERY OF THE SHORN LOCKS WILL HAVE TO WAIT FOR DOCTOR GOORT'S EXPLANATION.



NO SENSE PACING UP AND DOWN, I COULD USE SLEEP AND NOW'S THE TIME TO GET IT.



THERE YOU ARE, BRAVE YOUNG MAN. I'M SURE YOU'LL BE ALL RIGHT. JUST STAY AWAY FROM GUNS--I MEAN, THE END WITH THE HOLE IN IT.



WHAT'S TROUBLING YOU, CÉSAR?

